

## Supplementary Materials

### Large transverse magneto-thermoelectric effect in narrow-band-gap polycrystalline $\text{Ag}_{2-\delta}\text{Te}$ †

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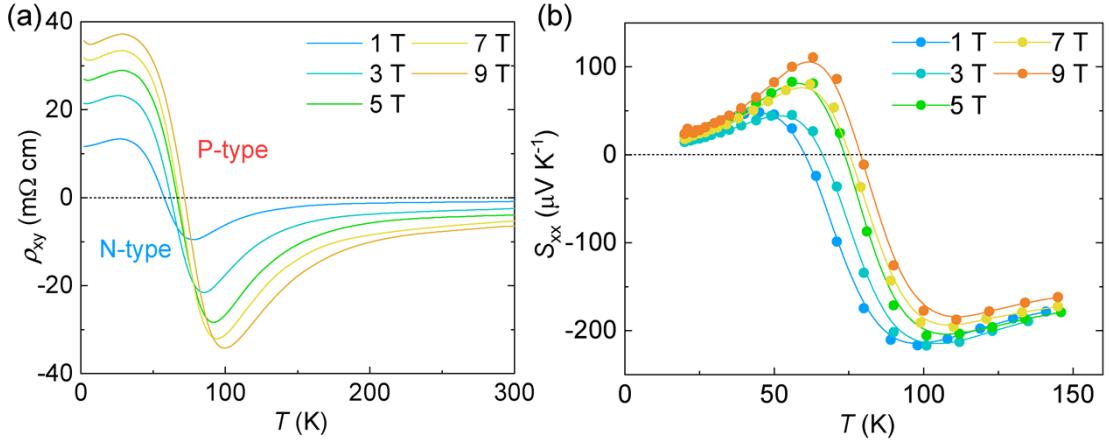
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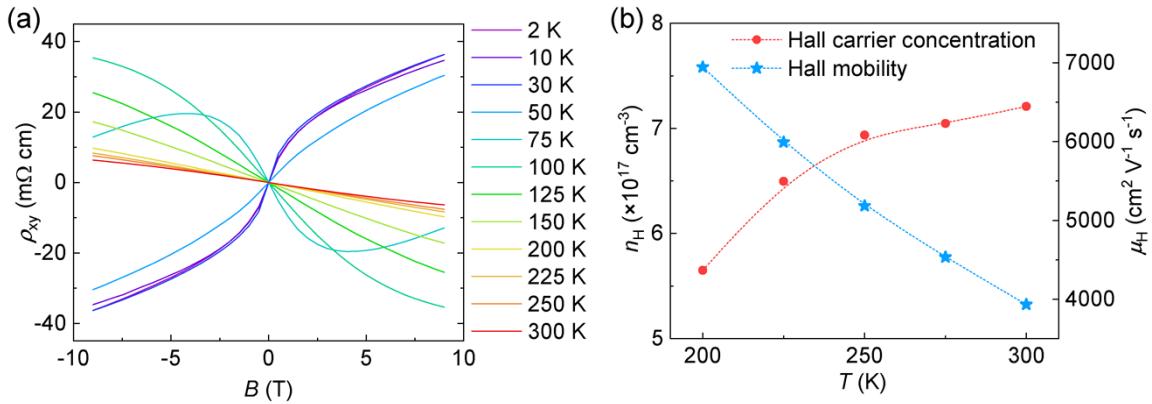
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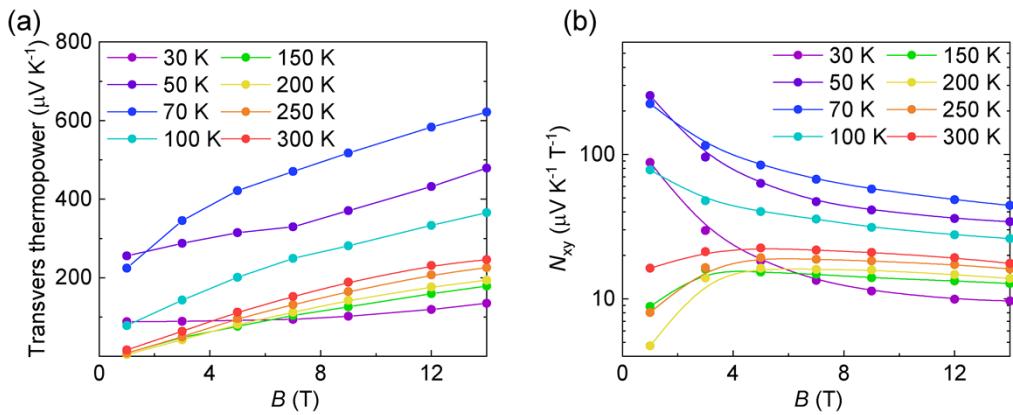
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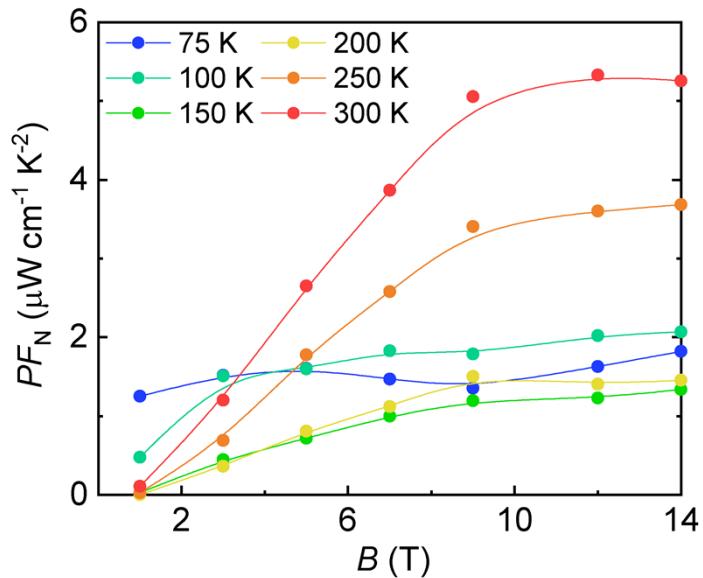
**Fig. S1** The temperature dependent (a) Hall resistivity  $\rho_{xy}$  and (b) Seebeck coefficient  $S_{xx}$  of  $\text{Ag}_{2-\delta}\text{Te}$  under the magnetic field of 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 T. The N-P transition point shifts towards higher temperatures with the increase of the magnetic field.



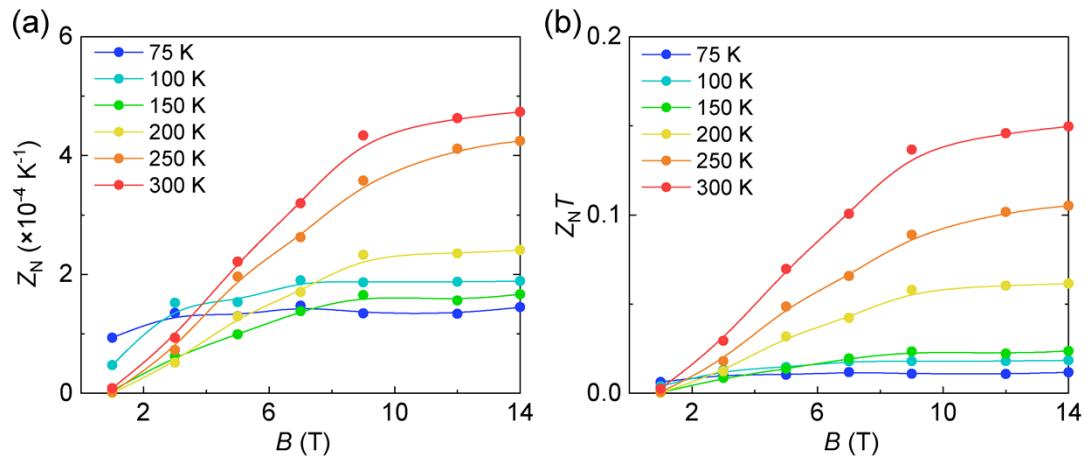
**Fig. S2** (a) The magnetic-field dependent Hall resistivity  $\rho_{xy}$  of  $\text{Ag}_{2-\delta}\text{Te}$  at various temperatures between 2 K and 300 K. (b) The Hall carrier concentration  $n_H$  and Hall mobility  $\mu_H$  of  $\text{Ag}_{2-\delta}\text{Te}$  at 200–300 K calculated based on the almost linear curve of  $\rho_{xy}$  in (a). The linear curves in (a) indicate that the sample is predominantly in a single-carrier model.



**Fig. S3** The magnetic-field-dependent transverse thermopower (a) and Nernst coefficient  $N_{xy}$  (b) of  $\text{Ag}_{2-\delta}\text{Te}$  under 1-14 T between 30 K and 300 K. The  $N_{xy}$  values are calculated by the magnetic-field-dependent transverse thermopower using  $N_{xy} = S_{xy}/\mu_0 H$ . The different behaviors on both sides of 100 K reveal the temperature-dependent band structure of  $\text{Ag}_{2-\delta}\text{Te}$ . It gradually deviates from a linear band structure as the temperature increases.



**Fig. S4** The magnetic-field-dependent transverse power factors  $PF_N$  of  $\text{Ag}_{2-\delta}\text{Te}$  under 1-14 T at various temperatures between 75 and 300 K. It saturates at 3 T below 100 K. As the temperature increases above 100 K, the saturated magnetic field reaches about 7 T.



**Fig. S5** Magnetic field dependence of figure of merit  $Z_N$  (a) and  $Z_NT$  (b) in  $\text{Ag}_{2-\delta}\text{Te}$  under 1-14 T between 75 and 300 K. Both  $Z_N$  and  $Z_NT$  exhibit an initial increase followed by saturation as the magnetic field increases.

**Table S1** The average  $Z_N$  and the corresponding temperature range comparison of partial single-crystal and polycrystalline materials.

	Materials	Temperature range (K)	$\Delta T$ (K)	Average $Z_N$ ( $\times 10^{-4}$ K $^{-1}$ )
Single-crystal	WTe <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>	7-16	9	193.8
	NbSb <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup>	5-70	65	26.6
	PtSn <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	5-30	25	9.4
	Bi <sub>97</sub> Sb <sub>3</sub> <sup>4</sup>	75-300	215	27.6
	Cd <sub>3</sub> As <sub>2</sub> <sup>5</sup>	100-350	250	12.1
	ZrTe <sub>5</sub> <sup>6</sup>	80-200	120	5.1
Polycrystalline	Ag <sub>2</sub> Se <sup>7</sup>	80-300	220	0.23
	NbP <sup>8</sup>	15-300	285	0.52
	NbP <sup>9</sup>	30-300	270	0.58
	Bi <sub>77</sub> Sb <sub>23</sub> <sup>10</sup>	50-300	250	2.15
	Ag <sub>2-δ</sub> Te (our work)	80-300	220	2.90
	NbSb <sub>2</sub> <sup>11</sup>	5-100	95	9.75

## References

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